ttention by a bright sash around his waist, but he had dispensed with it to-day as a graceful tribute to the solemnity of the occasion. He insisted upor s motion that the floor be cleared. This proposition following the admission of the ladies, to Dick had not objected, was decidedly ungallant, and very properly denied. Butler was the next man to address the Speaker.

"HERE IS OUR MAN FOR A SENSATION," thought every one when he rose; but Butler wickedly made a motion that the House ignore the special order and take up the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. The only object he could have had in this was to bother Garfield, as the latter is very sensitive as to any interference in his management of the appropriation bills, Butter's proposition was, of course, jeered at. Meanwhile, it was evident that Judge Poland was charged with a speech, and only awaited the signal om the Speaker to open fire upon the enemies of his report. The venerable ex-Senator from Vermont stood up in the aisle, just back of Butler's desk, as solemn and straight as an officer of the Old Guard on duty. Before he could get a chance to speak Butler sent up his resolution proposing that the cases of the implicated members be tried before the District Court, and that the House be relieved of its duty in this respect. Poland objected, and after this interruption was allowed to proceed. He emed to feel the importance of the occasion. His speech was deliberate and graceful. His voice was at first low, but gradually increased in volume, though not losing its steady uniformity of cadence He moved to and fro, and would occasionally walk down to Butler's desk and lean over the Essex statesman as he delended himself from attacks

THE ENFANT TERRIBLE OF THE HOUSE in his report of yesterday. During the whole speech Oakes Ames sat in a front seat near General Butler, as if he desired to be under the wing of his powerful ally during the coming storm. Ames was very nervous; he flushed at times, looked over occasionally at his friends in a deprecating way, and then would subside behind the shelter of his huge hand, which was ample covering for his countenance. A few seats removed from him sat Banks at his desk, quiet and calm as though he did not intend to take any part in the coming debate.

THE ASPECT OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE POLAND COMMITTEE did not denote any special excitement. McCrary sat near Hoar and looked impressive; Niblack appeared stern and attentive; Merrick shoved up his glasses above his forehead and nursed his right forefinger gently as he listened to Poland's arguments. He plainly showed, however, the symptoms of an intended speech. Books and papers were heaped before him, and he was the only memper of the committee who looked as if he were going to take an active part in the debate.
All of the Congressional victims were present.

Brooks, who at the opening of the proceedings had lain on a sofa in the background, where his wife fanned his fevered countenance, came pushing through the crowd to his desk when Poland commenced, giving the most painful attention to his speech. Garfield was in his seat and looked sad, as though at times tears were ready to start from his eyes. Dawes played the disinterested spectator. Kelley sat away back, solitary and gloomy, his hair hung over his brow in a tragic fashion, and he seemed distressed with a sense of loneliness. His booming voice was silent and his desk pore no evidence of the usual preparations for a speech. Scoffeld gave careful attention, but did not in any way appear anxious to be heard. In looking through the House the SYMPTOMS OF COMING SPEECHES

were to be seen here and there. Butler's desk was loaded down with books and papers, which he consulted occasionally; Eidridge, of Wisconsin; Kerr, of Indiana; Morgan and Bingnam, of Ohio; Fernando Wood, of New York; Dan Voorhees, of Indiana—all showed preparation for a participation in the debate. Poland devoted his hour to the case of Brooks and Ames. In his solemn, denunciatory way he reviewed the crimes of these two men. His manner was that of a great criminal lawyer before a jury of his countrymen, sking for the conviction of some criminal whose freedom would be dangerous to the well-being o ociety. At the close of the hour Judge Poland allowed thirty minutes more, during which time he devoted himself exclusively to the ques-tion of the jurisdiction of the House. When his time was again expired there was a call by some one that it should be extended. Butler objected to Mr. Poland being allowed to infringe on eternity, and there being other objections made, the venerable member from Vermont took his seat, thus completing the opening soliloquy in the House drama.

At twenty-five minutes past one P. M. the Speaker said :-"MR. OAKES AMES IS ENTITLED TO THE FLOOR."

Oakes was at this time looking terribly nervous. His face was flushed, his hand trembled, and fell back upon his handkerchief to conceal his agitation as he unfurled the printed slip of his speech, which he sent up to the desk to be read by the Clerk. Mr. McPherson came forward to the desk, the red hairs of his beard fairly bristling with the importance of the occasion. McPherson has mistaken his vocation. He should have been an actor. He put himself in Oakes Ames' place, and the audience no longer saw McPherson, the reading clerk, but Oakes Ames McPherson pleading for mercy. Oakes Ames McPherson struck at times several interesting attitudes. He would brandish the manuscript in his left hand, as with his right forefinger he emphatically sent home the points made in the manuscript. In one portion of it, where an appeal is made to Congressmen to know why he (Ames) should have the honor of a long life of honesty taken away from him, McPherson's voice descended to a plaintive accent, and all the pathos indigenous to the Mc-Pherson bosom was breathed into the sentences before him until many shed tears.

Oakes Ames sat in front, at his first chosen seat, near Butler. During the reading of the speech his face was covered, and occasionally his handkerchief would steal up as if to wipe away a tear. "Oakes Ames is crying" was murmured in the galleries. This caused the vast audience to turn away from the gyrating Clerk to the o'd man bowed down at his desk weeping over his disgrace.

An involuntary thrill of sympathy went through the spectators, the same that moves an audience in gazing upon a condemned man. At this juncture Butler went over and conversed with Morgan, when they retired from the floor for consuitation. The reading of Ames' speech disclosed one fact, that he was not the author of the manuscript which was being intoned by McPherson. The legal phrase-ology and the close logical argument plainly onstrated the writer to be a keen lawyer, and not a shovel-maker or a railroad contractor. A. J. Tappleton, attorney for the Union Pacific Ratiroad, was the author, although Butler and Caleb Cushing were both credited with its authorship.

Matters began to get heavy about this time. The immense crowd had absorbed all the purity of the atmosphere, and were engaged in the depressing though freighted with all kinds of corruption. This seemed quite appropriate for the occasion, but was

next man on the floor. He made an elaborate depends of ames, and pranced about with considerable agility, but spread bimself over so much surface that he was quite thin at times. Farnsworth, according to his wont, indulged in a good deal of claptrap, and his appeals on behalf of Ames sounded pathetic only to those who do not know his characteristic insincerity. He made, however, several good points against the report of the Poland committee, the principal one being the declaration that there must be two men to a case of bribery, and that one man could no more commit bribery than that one man could no more commit bribery than he could commit matrimony. The remainder of Parnsworth's speech was prosy and wearisome, and at the close of it the crowd began to thin out in a small degree, as if they were disappointed in

the expected sensation.

Judge Merrick then took the floor and made, in a measured, sledge-hammer style, an unanswer-able argument in favor of the report as far as it went in the punishment of Ames and Brocks. The carnestness of Judgo Merrick was terrible at times. He seemed the very embodiment of justice, and his stern demands that there should be no

ce and caused the faces of the accused mem JUDGE MEBRICK'S SPEECH

cidedly the best one of the day. answered with calmness annoying interrogatories from Farnsworth, Eldridge and others. His manner was that of one impelled by a stern sense of duty After denouncing Ames he turned to James Brooks and his lashing of the cadaverous, agonized member from New York was terrible. So fast came the words from Merrick's lips that his weak body swayed to and fro under the strain like a reed in the wind. Brooks listened as if impelled by some fearful fascination. When Merrick sat down it was evident that he had demolished the weak sophistry of Farnsworth.

The Message of the President in relation to the Louisiana trouble interfered with further discussion in the atternoon, and at five o'clock a recess was taken until the evening, which was to be devoted to debate only.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

of meeting. Every seat was occupied and every stand-ing place filled. The corridors were impassable, being crammed with late comers pressing for a chance to get admission. The cloak rooms and all the spaces at the rear of the members' seats were jammed with people. There never was before such a crowd of curious sight search to the Cartinian of the control of the cartinian of the control of the cartinian of the control of the cartinian of th

seers in the Capitol.

It was more than half-past eleven when the reading of the journal was ended and when other preliminary business of the day's session was disposed of. In the meantime the crowd became denser and the scene noisier. Ladies had been admitted within the body of the half-past eleven and at the worth of all the the hall and stood grouped up at the months of all the aisles and pressed around at the back of the circle, and many of them had achieved prominence by gaining possession of the chairs of members. They did not seem at anxious, determined persistence and eagerness in the

they nock to a fashionable auction.

Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Pa., apparently impressed with the incongruity of the surrounding, made a motion that the floor be cleared of all but members; but the Speaker imformed him that the doors had been opened by quantimous consent and that it was too late to object how. Mr. Haldeman subsided and his rebuff was hailed with

Mr. Haidemán subsided and his rebuff was hailed with laughter for all sides.

At length, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the Speaker announced that the special order was the greyout of the special order was the greyout of the special order was the greyout of the special order would be special order with the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislature Appropriation bill, on which Mr. Garrield, (C. M.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, initimated to Mr. Butler that it would be just as well for him to attend to his own business, and leave the Committee on Appropriations to manage its own affairs, a rebuff which brought the laugh against Mr. Butler.

against Mr. Butler.

The House then proceeded with the special order.

As soon as the Clerk had read the resolutions providing for the expelsion of Mesers Ames and Brooks.

Mr. Burlers, of Massachuseits, rose and offered the following substitute:

Whereas a select committee of the House has, after investigation, reported to the House testimony which is deemed by them sufficient to show ermifinal action in one or more members of this House; and whereas the testimony shows that similar acts have been ione by other persons not now members of the House; and whereas the helicity is the second of the House; and whereas the lone by other persons not now members of the House; and whereas the lone of offences committed by investigation of the fine-state as well as a common law, such as given that grave offences, punishable by the such as given the control of the such as a common law, such as given or receiving bribes, or false swearing, may have been committed as shown in said testimony, within the benchmarked as shown in said testimony, within the committed to following the state of Columbia, therefore the Clerk of the House be and is hereby ordered to cause a copy House be and is hereby ordered to cause a copy and the such that the state of the such as the

a cos, (dem.) of Del., interrupting the argument of ind, asked him to state whether or not the evi-nowed that these leading members, to whom Mr. as peddling this stock, knew it to be worth from

if he would wait he (Mr. Poland) would get along to that point. (Laughter.)
Mr. Biogs—We will wait patiently.
Mr. Poland went on with his argument and said that there was some balancing motive in the mind of Mr. Ames which induced him to lot certain men have this stock at 100, when he could have got two or three or four times as much for it. Was there any possible doubt about

times as much for it. Was there any possible doubt about

THE MOTIVE OF HE ANDES?

He had designed to get this stock into the hands of members, not merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude which had not merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude which had given the momental of the property of the proper

sense saw no wrong in that which their predecessors had declared

A FRENTERVILEY OFFENCE,

and which should forever disquality a man from helding the meaugest office, was such a man fit to either as one of the lawndakers of the nation! Ar. Poland submitted whether, even in the most charitable view of Mr. Aines conduct, that man was one who ought to be tolerated as a member of the House!

Passing then to the case of Mr. James Brooks, of New York, Mr. Poland stated the facts in evidence which justified the resolution reported for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. He dwelt somewhat on the fact that at the time of the Oakes Aines contract Mr. Brooks was thoroughly damillar with the whole subject—first, as the agent of Dr. Durant for placing the shares of Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New York; and, second, as Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

stock among the capitalists of New York; and, second, as Government Director of the Union Facific Railroad Company.

Mr. Brooks (C. M.), interrupting, corrected Mr. Poland's statement as to his being a government director at the time of the Oakes Amea contract. That contract was dated in August, 1857, was assigned in October, 1867, and had not accepted the office till January, 1868.

The Tolland protested that he would not for his right and the Brooks was not nominated till October, 1867, and had not accepted the office till January, 1868.

The Tolland protested that he would not for his right cape. All that Mr. Brooks and less taget in reference to the case. All that Mr. Brooks and the trap was not properly set, and under

THE ADVICE OF CUNNING COUVERS.

New machinery had to be devised in order to run it successfully, so as to cheat the United States government, to cheat the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was not completed until about the middle of October and Mr. Brooks had become a government director on the list of Colober. There was not the slightest evidence that Mr. Brooks had become a government director on the list of Colober. There was not the slightest evidence that Mr. Brooks ever considered himself as anything but a full fieldged government director. There was not ever considered himself as anything but a full fieldged government director.

Mr. Poland had been suggested that he had not accepted the office of the control of the suggested that he had not accepted the office of the control of the control

and did not see the precise point of Mr. Beck's He might as well ask it of himself as of him.

proposed by some members that the time should be extended.

BUTLES, of Massachusetts—The pontieman (Mr. dd) said that he would divide his time.

POLAND—If he goes on much longer it would be

No. Polano (courteously)—If the gentleman will with-raw his objection I was about to say that I did not de-re any further extension of time—(aughler at Slocum's xpense)—as I shall have an opportunity to close the shale.

the correct by the organization of the cor-leid pursuant to act of Congress on the first stember, 1862. Though composed of a great leading capitalists of the country, and in

the corporation.

THEN CARE THE ACT OF JULY 2, 1864.

Its principal features were as follows:—it authorized a reduction of the par value of the shares from \$1,000 to \$1.0, with a corresponding increase in number; it enlarged that the control of the company to asset of the company to an amount per mile equal to the amount of United States bonds authorized the being the amount of United States bonds authorized to be issued to the company in amount per mile equal to the amount of United States bends authorized to be issued to the company in agas securing the same a lien when the compensation for services rendered for the government should be required to be applied to the payment of the compensation for services rendered for the government should be required to be applied to the payment of the compensation for services rendered for the government should be required to be applied to the payment of the compensation for services rendered for the government should be required to be applied to the payment of the compensation for services rendered for the government should be required to effect of which complete recovery is impossible. It authorized the Kansas Facilite, which was required to effect a junction with the Union Facilite, at a point side and forty-seven miles west of the Missouri River—to make such connection at any point westwardly of such initial point deemed practicable or desirable, or such initial point deemed practicable or desirable, which were to the connection and interchange of business. It likewise proposed to the connection of the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment should have the right to extend its road 159 miles castward, and this power was afterwards enlarged by congress by actively until the eyes for authorize such extension indeed of the payment the point the former company should have the right to extend its road 159 miles eastward, and this power was afterwards enlarged by congress to authorize state and the payment the additional and the payment the such legislation of t

against which the stock in question was sold to members of Congress, seems to me to invoke the last extreme of creduity.

DID I CORRUPTLY INFLUENCE CONGRESSERS?

It is impossible to impute to me the purpose to corruptly indiuence members of Congress by conterring upon them pecuniary benefit without adequate consideration, unless the benefit conferred is of such a character as to necessarily create an inclination to aid the donor to the detriment of the public. There is but one escape from this position, and that leads to a lower depth. It may be assid that the giving by any person and the receiving by a member of Congress of any gratnity whatever, or, what is identical therewith, selling and buying at an in adequate price, imports corruption in both the giver and receiver, the buyer and seller. Whoever proclaims this doctrine should instantly set on foot the inquiry how many railroad presidents and superintendents have presented to members of Congress the value of transportation over their respective railroad lines, and by whom the same have been received, to the end that Justice may be done, and the one presented for indictment and the other for expulsion. The dimensions and value of the gratuity have nothing to do with the question. There is no middle ground on which to stand.

For the first time in the history of any tribusal this.

received, to the end that Justice may be done, and the one presented for indictment and the other for expulsion. The dimensions and value of the grantity have nothing to do with the question. There is no middle ground on which to stand.

For the first time in the history of any tribunal this body has before it an alleged offender without an offence. Any person accused in the Court of the country, under like circumstances, might well, when called upon to plead to the indictment, insist that it failed to charge a crime. I am charged by the committee with the purpose of the country, and the same the certain the committee with the purpose of the same that certain the cubers of Congress, while it, at the same the certain the cubers of Congress, while it, at the same the certain the cubers of Congress, while it, at the same the certain the cubers of the corruption. In other words, the purpose to correct is inferred, where the effect of corrupting could not by possibility be produced, where no subject for corruption existed. No lawyer who values his reputation will assert that an indictment for bribery could stand for an instant in a common law Court without specifically alleging who was the briber, who was bribed, and what precise measure, matter or thing was the subject of bribery. There can be no attempt to bribe without the hope and purpose of corruptly inducening some person or persons in respect to some particular act. Until, therefore, it is alleged and shown not only who tendered a bribe, but who accepted or refused it, and what was the specific subject-matter of the bribery, any conviction which may ioliow the alleged offence must rest upon the shitting and unstable foundation or individual captrice, and not upon the solid rock of justice administered under the restraints of the law.

LEXT INNOCENTS TRION THE FIRST TONA.

I shall not enter upon a discussion of the jurisdiction of this body me passed into the hands of several members of Congress can be ignorant of them—the parties who alone have the power, sol

endorsed, to bring this body into disrepute, and repugnant to the sense of justice and fair play embedded in the hearts of the ense of the committee to the act of February 26, 1863, and after setting out the same, the following language is used:—"In the judgment of the committee the facts reported in regard to Mr. Ame committee the lasts reported in regard to Mr. Ame committee the lasts reported in regard to Mr. Ame committee the above-recited statute, and subjected them to the penalties therein provided." I beg gentlemen to note the entire section carefully and critically, and verify the assertion I now make, that every penalty denounced upon him who shall "promise, offer or given." """ "any valuable thing." "" to any member of Congress." """ "with intent to influence his vote on any matter pending or to be brought before him," is allike launched with impartial severity against any member, offerer or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, but in any wise accept or receive the same, for the same was a same, and the liable to an indictment as for a high crime and missemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisoned in a peniteoniary not exceeding ten years."

the exigency arose, I would willingly and gladly go to Congress and the country on that issue. But I am denied that justice, and the motives and transactions of one period are to be judged by the prejudices of snother, at an hour when the fluctuations of opinion are extreme and violent beyond the experience of former times. The actual cost in money of building the road was about seventy millions of dollars, and all statements of a less cost are based upon mere estimates of engineers who never saw the work and utterly fail to grasp the conditions under which it was prosecuted. The actual profit on this expenditure, estimating the securities and stock at their market value when received in payment, was less than ten millions, as can be demonstrably established in any Court.

It is in testimony before a committee of the House by witnesses who have spent their lives as contractors, as well as those who have seen thiders, owners and operators of some of the great trunk lines of the Sountry, that to the try years past the ordinary method on the country, that to the contractors of some of the great trunk lines of the Sountry, that to twenty years past the ordinary method on the country.

icon. except wherein this contract had been disregarded and ignored by the government, the road has been completed and successfully operated throughout its entire line now nearly four years.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL ES \$6,187,053 IN FOCKEY.

No complaint has ever come up from any quarter of any failure to faithfully perform its obligations to the government, both in respect to transportation survices and its pecuniary obligations. In the only included the contract of the government in the direct from any department of the government will be the creditor of the Court as purely judicial question, upon which the Court have been open to the United States, but closed to us. The government made itself the creditor of the Union Pacific Company, teing its debtor hand and foot with a multiplicity of stipulations, and then refused to submit their interpretation to its own Courts. That it has so far reaped the principal benefit of the bargain cannot be denied. Official statements of the Postmaster General are before the follows. Which show that for the six years of the transportation of postal matter that transported previous to its construction, has been \$643,078. But the amount carried to be equal to that transported previous to its construction, has been \$643,078. But the amount of postal matter has been over six times greater by rail than by stage, so that the real saving is not less than \$3,861,477. Even this result tails to represent the increased speed of carriage and convenience of handing and distribution as except the complayers of the department accompanying the area in the employee of the department accompanying the area in the employee of the department accompanying the area in the complayers of the department of the contraction of indian goods, for the Navy Department, or of coun or currency, but they may be safely aggregated at not less than \$2,040.00. This gives a total saving for the six years ending June 30, 1872, of the sum of \$2,187,60. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the indication of

less herds of the bursho in the valleys and canyons shadowed by the Rocky Mountains. A region of boundless natural resources, lately unknows, unexplored and uninhabited, dominated by savages, has been reclaimed, hundreds of millions added to the wealth of the nation and the bonds of fraternal and commercial union between the East and West strengthened beyond the power of civil duscord to sever.

Does any one, yearning with solicitude lest the United States, which has made this fortunate bargain, should tail to receive each cent due at the precise moment it may be demanded by its officers, doubt the ability of the company to perform its obligations and pay the last dollar due long before the maturity of the bonds! Four years ago the road was opened, without local branness, with no considerable through traffic, and in the dawn of the triendly re-

single victim, I shall accept its mandate, unfaltering confidence, to the impartia tory for that vindication which it is prop

percention was splendidly read, so that even ently to keep tears from suffusing his eyes, ecceived with half suppressed murmurs of a

these members knew it there was no evidence of the fact before the committee. If they had been aware of the enormous dividends that were to grow out of the contract which they made with Ames, the committee could not have acquitted them; but there was no evidence that they did know it.

Mr. Eldender remarked that they must have known it when they received the large dividends.

Mr. Merrick asked whether the gentleman from Wisconsin had read the testimony at all, and it so, did he not know well that the contract with each of those mes was made in the months of December and January and that the dividends spoken of were not made till the 17th of June following: How, then, could they know that which did not take piace till six months afterwards? He declared it to be one of the proudest considerations of his life that every member of the committee felt that it was as solemn a duty to find a verdict of "rot guilty," with reference to those whose guilt had not been established, as it was to render the painful verdict of "guilty," in reference to those whose guilt was proved beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt.

THE ACTS AND CONDUCT OF OAKES AMES

with reference to those members not included in the condemnatory action of the committee in inveiging those gentlemen into the unfortunate position in which they were placed could be regarded and characterized only as acts of Satanie skill. Oakes Ames knew and understood what he was doing. He knew and understood what the relations of the Credit Mobilier were to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He knew and understood what the relations of the Credit Mobilier were to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He knew and understood what the was placing them.

After replying to several other questions from members on his own side Mr. Marinex said he would come to consider the questions affecting the gentlemen as to whom the committee had made a specific report. He was pained to mention the name of James Brooks, who had heretofore been honored in the country and in the relatio

knowledge, which is too patent for any cyc to fail to see if. The very moment of its concession to him he says that he, being a government director, cannot take it in his own name.

Mr. Shellahabour, (rep.) of Ohio, alluding to the statement that Oakes Ames had contrived this thing with Satonic skill, and kept back from the parties with whom he dealt the lunormation which would have repelled them if they knew what he did, asked whether the Committee had had any proof before it to show that the statement contained in Oakes Ames' letter of January 25, 185%, was not true, namely—

"Part of the purchasers here are poor and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on the stock of the Gredit Mobilier. I have told them what they would get as dividends and they expect it."

Mr. Merrick replied that there was no evidence before the committee that Mr. Ames had made any such statement to them. There was no evidence as to what committee that Mr. Ames had made any such statement to them. There was no evidence helm except the statement of Mr. Ames and themselves. Only when it is conceded to him does he transfer it to his son-in-law, they have he first claims to get possession of it in his own right, to his son-in-law, he thereby purged himself of iniquity? The iniquity attached when he demanded and received the title to it husself. Mr. Merrick went on to quote the evidence bearing on the point of the ruilly knowledge of Mr. Brooks, and then asked whether the committee was not instifled in saying that the pretext between Brooks and Nellson was but the figure-head

The message united in the message to the message on mittee.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to lay the message on the table, so as to take it up at any time.

Mr. Porran, of New York, member of the Judiciary Committee, said that that committee had four cases of committee, said that that committee had four cases of the minute of the committee that the committee that the committee there are said that the committee the committee there are said that the committee the committee there are said that the committee there are said that the committee the question, and he assured the house as his conviction that it the message was sent to that committee there would be no action on it during this Congress.

Note that the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress of the sent to be taken up at any time after action of the Senate was had.

Mr. Coz's motion to lay the message on the table was

The message was then referred to the decision of the House mittee, with leave to just during the session of the House and to report at any time.

Mr. Potasm then moved a recess till half-past seven o'clock, with a statement that he would not call for a vote to-night, but that the session should be for debate only on the pending resolution.

Mr. W. B. BORERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., moved an adjournment. Loss.

Amid a good deal of confusion and a variety of propositions and suggestions the House, at five o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o clock.

The evening session is to be for debate only, and no business whesever is to be transacted.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

House-reassembled at half-past seven o'clock P. M.,
Leenard Myers, of Pennsylvania, in the chair as